

WILLIAM EPHRAIM NUTTALL AND ROSAMOND WATSON AND MARTHA FENN



William Ephraim was born at Carlisle, Cumberland, England. His father, William, came from Bury, Lancashire, England, and his mother's people were from Northern Lancashire, Westmoreland and Northwestern Yorkshire, and trace into the Taylor, Whittington, Middleton and Hebbelthwaite families and through them to the Royal families of England. William was born October 29, 1825, and died May 5, 1899, in Wallsburg, Utah.

He married Rosamond Watson on August 4, 1851, in the Church of St. John the Baptist in Liverpool. She was born June 23, 1829, in Lime Street, Liverpool, Lancashire,

p. 772

WILLIAM EPHRAIM
ROSAMOND WATSON
AND MARTHA FENN



William Ephraim was born at Carlisle, Cumberland, England. His father, William, came from Bury, Lancashire, England, and his mother's people were from Northern Lancashire, Westmoreland and Northwestern Yorkshire, and trace into the Taylor, Whittington, Middleton and Hebbelthwaite families and through them to the Royal families of England. William was born October 29, 1825, and died May 5, 1899, in Wallsburg, Utah.

He married Rosamond Watson on August 4, 1851, in the Church of St. John the Baptist in Liverpool. She was born June 23, 1829, in Lime Street, Liverpool, Lancashire,

WALLSBURG BIOGRAPHIES

England. She died May 5, 1916, in Ogden. When he became bishop of the Third Ward in Provo he was asked by the Church authorities to accept and live the law of plural marriage, so on the 16th of March, 1861, he married Martha Fenn. She and Rosamond got along perfectly. Martha never had children of her own, but helped care for and was dearly loved by Rosamond's children. She was a guiding influence among the children in Wallsburg, where she taught Sunday School and Primary many years. William was bishop in 1866, when they decided to move to Wallsburg to make their permanent home. On July 15, 1877, when Wasatch County was organized as a stake, William was made the first bishop of Wallsburg Ward.

In his youth, William moved with his family to Liverpool, England. Here he received what schooling his family could afford. He decided he wanted to follow his father's and grandfather's trade as shipwright. In his early teens he apprenticed out and went to sea for 10 years to learn his trade. He sailed all over the world and learned about much of its people and customs. He also acquired knowledge of how to tie knots, handle rope and cable, repair and make almost all kinds of tools, all kinds of first aid and emergency handling of the sick and injured, how to set bones, pull teeth, care for wounds and many other useful things which were valuable throughout his life.

During the early 1850s, John Taylor, Mary Nuttall's cousin, contacted the family. While he was in America he had heard the gospel and had joined the LDS Church, and was now on a mission for the Church. William was the first to join, being baptized October 8, 1850. Then his parents and two brothers on October 8, 1850. At this time he met Rosamond. She was baptized January 14, 1851. Her parents told her she would have to renounce her new religion or leave home. She left and lived with her married sister, Caroline, until she married.

Their families were very hostile toward the new religion, so William, Rosamond, his parents and two unmarried brothers left Liverpool on the ship "Rockaway," with the Elias Morris company of LDS converts to come to Utah. It took eight weeks to

come to New Orleans. Rosamond lost a tiny baby enroute. They were met at New Orleans by Elder John Taylor and proceeded to Council Bluffs by boat.

This group of converts were known as the Sugar company, because on the same ship came the sugar refining machinery for beets grown in the West that John Taylor had bought for the Church in Europe. The machinery was purchased in the fall of 1851 and left in charge of Elias Morris and the Nuttall brothers. On March 6, 1852, they sailed from Liverpool. A Captain Philip de la Mare and a Captain Russell had preceded them to the states to purchase special wagons and oxen to haul the heavy machinery, as some of the pieces weighed over 16 tons. They arrived about April 25 and the machinery was loaded on smaller boats to go to St. Louis and there reloaded on still smaller boats to go to Ft. Leavenworth. The first 50 wagons bought were made at St. Louis after the great fire. Green and unseasoned lumber was used, so the wagons hauling the machinery soon began breaking down, and were given to the saints for their lighter loads. They then purchased 42 great Santa Fe wagons from Charles H. Perry. About 30 Saints came from England on the "Rockaway" and at Ft. Leavenworth many more joined, so it became the longest wagon train to cross the plains up to that time.

Now the hardship began. To haul such loads over rough prairie trails, across rivers large and small, climb steep mountain canyons in all kinds of weather, tried men's souls. They encountered the first severe snowstorm at the Sweetwater. It was two feet deep and zero weather. Cattle got away and some were never found. Supplies ran low and cattle had to be killed for food. Further along, in Wyoming, they were met by Joseph Horne and later at Ft. Bridger by Abraham O. Smoot, with flour and supplies. At Bear River more storms forced them to leave heavy wagons, which were brought to Salt Lake the next spring. They crossed the Bear River and came down the Weber.

The women came right along with their men, going through all the arduous hardships they endured and doing everything possible to lighten their loads.

On the banks of the Timpanogos (crook-

ed, rocky river), as the Indians called it, and later named Provo by the Saints, where Highway 91 now crosses the river, the Nuttalls camped near the precious sugar-making machinery for the winter, to watch it. The bed of the wagon had been set off the running gears onto the ground, so they could be used to haul logs for building a home. Here, on March 4, 1853, with about four inches of snow on the ground, Rosamond gave birth to a son, William George. Later in the year the machinery was taken to what later became Sugar House. William E. and his family remained in Provo, where he worked as a carpenter, blacksmith and farmer.

After he moved to Wallsburg he bought a farm of 60 acres near the center of Wallsburg, where he lived the rest of his life. He served as postmaster many years. Was town doctor, dentist and set broken bones. He always had a fine, big, well-weeded garden, and was industrious, becoming fairly well-to-do. He was a kind and generous man, respected by all. His grandchildren adored him for his stories of his early life, his tricks with ropes, the toys he made, and other people liked the pieces of furniture he made them.

About 1870 he acquired a sawmill which was set up near Strawberry Peak, where he furnished employment for his family and many of his neighbors. The lumber was hauled to Wasatch County and to Springville. He built a road from the peak down the left-hand fork of Hobbie Creek to where it met a road built in the canyon by farmers living there. About 1880 he had an accident which nearly cost him one hand. From then on William George assumed the responsibilities of the mill.

He and his wives are buried in Wallsburg.

William's and Rosamond's children are: First child died at birth and was buried in the Atlantic ocean, William George, John Horatio, Joseph Brigham, Richard James, Mary Eleanor, Martha Agness, Rosamond Emily, Ruth Caroline, David Watson, Elizabeth Ann and Laura Alice.

These children had 89 children, whose progenitors numbered several hundred in 1952, just 100 years after William E. and Rosamond Watson Nuttall came to Utah.

WALLSBURG, UTAH

The town of Wallsburg is located about fourteen miles southeast of Heber City, Utah and has about three hundred persons living there.

It was named after William Madison Wall, a native of North Carolina, who during his livetime was an explorer, colonizer, Military officer, political official and church leader.

William Madison Wall joined the L.D.S. Church at the age 21 and came to the Utah Territory in 1850 as a Captain of 50 people. He also assisted in organizing the Mormon Battalion.

He first settled in Provo, Utah where he was appointed Marshall and then later appointed Sheriff of Utah County.

His term as Sheriff was often bullet punctuated, since the friction between Mormons and anti-mormon was high, and federal troops, commanded by General Johnston, was also stationed in Utah County.

Wall was also one of the most skillful Indian negotiators among the Mormons.

It was 1860 that William M. Wall moved his family and all their belonging to what the Indians called Round Valley. A valley practically enclosed by mountains and was an ideal place to graze cattle because of the protective hills.

By the winter of 1864-65 it became a permanent settlement, with five families staying there that winter. The men had been so busy building homes etc. that they failed to get enough hay put up for their cattle to winter on. Before spring broke their livestock were on the verge of starvation. They diverted the warm water of Spring Creek out on the meadows, melting the two feet deep snow from the grass and saved their stock.

The early settlers soon found the water supply was sufficient and that the community needed more people to build socially as well as financially, so more people moved in.

Now and then the Indians stole some cattle from the people, but generally

left the people alone. However the settlement was at least a days wagon ride away from other settlements in the valley so in 1865 a fort was built for protection and twenty families moved into it.

A meeting house was built inside the fort. It was built out of cottonwood logs from the river bottoms and mud was put into the cracks.

When the valley was first settled, the farming was done on a cooperative basis. All men worked together on the land and crops divided at harvest time. Later the land was divided in 20 to 40 acre tracts and the settlers applied for homesteading rights.

The Ward was organized July 12, 1877 and Bishop William Nuttall was appointed. The people began looking for a suitable name for their Ward and Community. It was unanimously decided that Round Valley from henceforth should be Wallsburg in honor of the illustrious William Madison Wall, founder and first citizen of the community.

The first Post Office was directed by William E. Nuttall and the mail was carried by horseback and carriage by Dixon Greer.

The following served as postmasters in this order, William E. Nuttall, George Dabbling, Lucina Eoren, Don Biglow, Steven D. Greer, Della Mecham, Orpha Wall, Alice Graham and Phyllis Davis.

FAMILY
GROUP
RECORD

ENTER ALL DATA IN THIS ORDER:
DATES: 14 Apr 1794

PLACES: Sharon, Windsor, VT.

STOCK NO. GA-03

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

11			
10			
9			
8			
7			
6			
5			
4			
3			
2			
1			

SEX	F	M	Given Names	SURNAME	DAY	MONTH	YEAR	TOW

CHILDREN

List each child (whether living or dead) in order of birth

WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS

WIFE'S FATHER

Born

Chr.

Died

Bur.

Place

Place

Place

Place

Place

Place

Place

Place

Place

Place

WIFE

OTHER WIVES

HUSBAND'S FATHER

Marr.

Chr.

Died

Bur.

Place

HUSBAND (3)

ALD (Date and Temple)

ILDRN TO PARENTS

WIFE TO HUSBAND

ALD (Date and Temple)

WIFE TO HUSBAND

ALD (Date and Temple)

WIFE TO HUSBAND

ALD (Date and Temple)

WIFE TO HUSBAND

ALD (Date and Temple)

WIFE TO HUSBAND

ALD (Date and Temple)

WIFE TO HUSBAND

ALD (Date and Temple)

WIFE TO HUSBAND

ALD (Date and Temple)

WIFE TO HUSBAND

ALD (Date and Temple)

would ever see it again. As the wagons moved out of Round Valley she kept looking back until they passed over a hill and could no longer see the settlement. Then she cried all the way to Heber.

Now and then the Indians had stolen some of the cattle from the people, but generally left the people alone. However, the settlement was at least a day's wagon ride away from the other settlers in the valley, so it was decided in 1865 to build a fort for protection. Twenty families moved into the fort area when it was finished later that year.

Crops had been planted in Round Valley and so the men came back as often as they felt it was safe, and irrigated the fields. They reported that in their lonely travels between Heber and Round Valley they never once encountered an Indian.

As they came back to their homes they decided to build a meeting house for their Church services, school use and entertainment. Bringing cottonwood logs from the river bottoms and using mud to fill in the cracks the people put up the one room log house inside the fort walls.

As they plastered the mud on the walls they had to build fires and keep them going all night to dry the mud. The men said they would not consent to stay all night and keep the fires going unless the women folk stayed also. The women said they would agree to stay providing they could dance. So it was agreed, and they spent the entire night celebrating the completion of their Church house by dancing. A Brother Stocks furnished the music on his violin, but he only knew two tunes, "The Soldier's Joy" and "Irish Washer Woman." He played these over and over again all night.

Jennie Allred and Harriette Greer were the only two who could waltz, so they entertained the others with their waltz steps. Bro. Stocks couldn't play any waltz tunes so the ladies whistled melodies in three-quarter time for their waltzing. They all participated in the square dances.

When the valley was first settled the farming was done on a cooperative basis. All the men worked together on the land and then at harvest time the crops were divided equitably among the families of the community. However, after a few years the farm land was divided into 20 and 40 acre tracts and the settlers applied for homesteading rights.

With the organization of a ward of the Church July 15, 1877 and the appointment of Bishop William E. Nuttall the people began looking for a suitable name for their ward and community. It was unanimously decided that Round Valley from henceforth should be Wallsburg in honor of the illustrious William Madison Wall, founder and "first citizen" of the community.

History of the Postmasters---

William E. Nuttall was born at Carlisle England on October 29, 1825.

In his youth he wanted to follow the trade of his father and grandfather as shipwright so he apprenticed out and went to sea for ten years to learn his trade. He sailed all over the world and learned much about its people.

He met and married Rosamond Watson, August 4, 1851 in Liverpool, England and they had 13 children. He and his wife came to America arriving April 25, 1852, after 8 weeks of travel on the ocean.

William was made the first Bishop of Wallsburg. He also served as postmaster for many years and as town doctor and dentist. He set many broken bones.

PLACES: Sharon, Windsor, Vt.

HUSBAND						Alfred William HARDING											
Born _____	Place _____					Husband	Alfred William HARDING										
Chr. _____	Place _____					Wife	Martha LEWIS										
Marr. _____	Place _____					Ward	1.										
Died _____	Place _____					Examiners:	2.										
Bur. _____	Place _____					Stake or Mission											
HUSBAND'S FATHER _____						HUSBAND'S MOTHER _____											
HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES _____						RELATION OF ABOVE TO HUSBAND _____ RELATION OF ABOVE TO WIFE _____											
WIFE						Martha LEWIS											
Born _____	Place _____					FOUR GENERATION SHEETS FOR FILING ONLY YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>											
Chr. _____	Place _____					DATE SUBMITTED TO GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY _____											
Died _____	Place _____					LDS ORDINANCE DATA											
Bur. _____	Place _____					BAPTIZED (Date) _____ ENDOWED (Date) _____ SEALED (Date and Temple) _____											
WIFE'S FATHER _____						WIFE'S MOTHER _____											
WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS _____						HUSBAND _____											
CHILDREN						WHEN BORN											
SEX	List each child (whether living or dead) in order of birth					WHERE BORN			DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE		WHEN DIED		SEALED (Date and Temple)				
M	Given Names SURNAME					DAY MONTH YEAR	TOWN	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY	TO WHOM	DAY MONTH YEAR	WIFE	CHILDREN TO PARENTS				
F																	
1	LeRoy Wm HARDING					23 July 1900	Powder			Lepine ALL	28 June 1967 2066						
2	Aleen A					5											
3	Marion E					20											
4	Dr Paul G					orlando H											
5	Jennie as Lorenzo Taylor					system											
6	Alfons as Alfred Marchant					Kansas											
7																	
8																	
9																	
10																	
11																	
SOURCES OF INFORMATION						OTHER MARRIAGES						NECESSARY EXPLANATIONS					

© 1972 The Genealogical Society of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Inc.